

## WOMEN SEEK PLANK IN THE REP. PLATFORM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
CHICAGO, June 6.—Rival national suffrage organizations met in Chicago today to perfect plans for an assault upon the resolutions committee of the republican national convention tomorrow night cheered the early and favorable returns from the Iowa election, heard reports of progress from many states, contemplated gloomily the prospect of rain during the parade tomorrow and adopted opposite courses to be pursued in the canvass for votes.

The Congressional Union for Women's suffrage meeting at the Blackstone theater completed the organization of the women's party with the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment as the only plank in its platform and appointed a committee to demand that it be incorporated into the republican platform. In speeches and resolutions it presented this amendment as the best means of securing the enfranchisement of women and called upon President Wilson to use his influence to secure its adoption.

In the Princess theater an assembly called by the National American Woman's Suffrage association went on record as opposed to a campaign for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage and cheered a statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who presided, that suffrage should be sought by women wherever an "open door" could be found.

Opposition to the Susan B. Anthony amendment was expected by Dr. Anna Shaw and others early in the session a resolution to be presented to the resolutions committee at the Coliseum convention asking for a plank favoring woman suffrage was adopted.

The afternoon session of the woman's party convention was devoted to adopting a platform, the election of a campaign committee and the adoption of a report on resolutions which will be sent to Washington. Speeches were made by Mrs. William Kent of California and Mrs. Sarah Bradford of Oregon and committee reports were received.

The tenor of the meeting was contained in one clause of the resolutions, which expressed the intention of the woman's party to hold responsible "and party which refuses to do justice to women by placing them on a plane of equality with men in the constitution of the United States."

The organization of the women's party was completed by the election of the following officers of a campaign committee:

Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada.

First vice chairman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, California.

Second vice chairman, Mary Bartlett, Chicago.

Secretary, Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada.

Alternate, Miss Lina Brown, Colorado.

The platform adopted provides for the main object of securing the passage of the suffrage amendment the organization of state branches of the party and the election of national officers, an executive committee and advisory council.

As the parade to be held tomorrow afternoon is in charge of the National Woman's Suffrage association, members of both camps will participate in it. Twenty thousand women are expected to be in line of march.

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, roundly scolded members of the congressional union for woman suffrage at tonight's session for what he termed "hypocritical criticism of big men in public life."

The session was set aside for speeches by representatives of the political parties who were invited to tell why they merited the support of enfranchised women.

Daniel Poling had spoken for the prohibition party; Allan Benson for the socialist party; Michigan and John Hays Hammond for the republican party when Mr. Malone began his address. He referred to "mean criticism" of the president that appeared in newspapers in the last two days as coming from the congressional union and told the women who filled the Blackstone theater that they were taking the wrong method to obtain suffrage.

"President Wilson is not impelled by a spirit of meanness," he said.

Mr. Malone attempted to tell why he favored the enactment of federal suffrage legislation.

"Tell it to the president," said a voice in the audience.

"I shall be happy to tell it to the president," replied Mr. Malone "but

## CONSERVATIVES ARE OPPOSED TO CHANCELLOR'S POLICIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, June 5.—(Delayed)—Masks were dropped in the reichstag today as the imperial chancellor had requested, when the spokesman of the conservatives, Count Friedrich von Weistarp, plainly avowed the party's opposition to the chancellor's policies.

Dr. Spahn, leaders of the center party; Herr von Payer, progressive, and Dr. Gradnauer, socialist, supported the chancellor in his campaign against the "pirates of public opinion." Herr von Payer declared that the aim of the movement evidently was the fall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and the suspicion was justified that the movement had the support and encouragement of various members of the reichstag.

The policies of the imperial chancellor under fire have to do with the atti-

## YUAN SHI-KAI, PRESIDENT OF CHINA, CALLED BY DEATH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PEKIN, June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic died today. Premier Chi Jui immediately advised Li Yuan Hung, the vice president, of his succession to the presidency.

Yuan Shi-Kai has been ill for several days with stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown. Quiet prevailed today in the capital. The death of the president apparently solves the heated political crisis. Li Yuan Hung's succession to the presidency meets the demands of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shi-Kai was reported to have been taken seriously ill on May 28. He died while the storms of revolution were gathering in increasing strength. In May, the province of Shan Si and Shan Tung announced their independence and a provisional government was established. Yuan Shi-Kai was reported to be meditating taking refuge in Japan, and dispatches from Tokio said that he was negotiating for a residence in the Japanese capital.

Li Yuan Hung, who becomes president of China, in the regular course of events would remain in office until October of next year, when Yuan Shi-Kai's term expires.

Li Yuan Hung is 52 years old. He arranged the Shanghai peace conference and, after the abdication of the Manchus, was elected vice president and appointed chief of the general staff.

In recent years Yuan Shi-kai had become the most conspicuous personality of the Orient through his efforts to bring his 400,000,000 fellow yellow men into line as citizens of the new republic of China. The task of turning this most ancient and backward of kingdoms into a republic within whose confines there was a fifth of the world's inhabitants—a republic four times as large as the United States—was obviously no easy one and the man who attempted it did not escape storms of criticism from those who held that he was a dictator, virtually founding a new dynasty. But among foreigners generally Yuan Shi-kai was given credit for as able an administration as could be expected under the circumstances.

Long before Yuan Shi-kai was widely known abroad he had been accepted by the Manchus, the Chinese, and the foreigners in China as a coming man. Born in 1859, the son of a district governor in the province of Honan, Yuan Shi-kai aspired to an official position, but the rule that official life was open only to those who passed in ancient classics, Yuan utterly failed in one of those government tests at which thousands of aspirants are closed for three days undergoing examination.

He went into Korea as a secretary with the army, and there rose rapidly through his display of military and diplomatic ability. The famous Grand Chancellor Li Hung-chang recognized in him a man of action and appointed him Chinese resident at Seoul. This was the highest post in the empire, and Yuan held it when he was only 26 years old. When the Japanese drove the Chinese out of Korea, he was one of the few to return to Peking still in the favor of the court.

He rose to great prominence through his effective re-organization of the army after the war with Japan had shown its weaknesses. It is generally held that he assisted the Empress Dowager in effecting a coup d'etat in 1898 by which she wrested the throne from the Emperor Kuang Shu, and he was popularly accused of betraying the emperor. The dowager appointed him governor of Shantung when, during the Boxer rebellion, he displayed his astuteness. Invited to join the Boxer sect, he dared not frankly refuse, although he had no sympathy for their fanaticism. He agreed to join the Boxer movement if its leaders would

I shall tell it in a tone of respect."

Gifford Pinchot and Victor Murdock spoke for the progressive party, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch asked Mr. Murdock if his expressions of friendship were deep enough to fight for a suffrage plank in the republican platform in case the two parties were consolidated.

"Certainly will," said Mr. Murdock. "You do not say that sincerely," said Mrs. Blatch who told the delegates they must be prepared to fight any party that does not give the suffragists the help they wish before the next election.

"I pledge myself to gather together 500,000 women in Kansas who will work with me along these lines," she said.

"I pledge myself to raise \$500,000 to carry on this work," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.

Count von Weistarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator. But the chancellor's speech disposed of this subject, when he asserted that he had not the slightest official intimation of any projected American mediation.

Dr. Gradnauer announced during the debate and amid general applause that the socialists had decided to vote for the war credits.



YUAN SHI-KAI

prove to him their contention that those of their sect were immune to foreign bullets. He told them he had one of the foreign guns in his own house and that if the leaders would meet him in his garden the next day he would stand them up against the wall and try the "foreign devil's magic" on them. If the bullets did not hurt, Yuan would become a Boxer. So sublime was the faith of one leader that he submitted to the test, and, according to the story, fell dead at the first rifle bullet, which pierced his heart. Yuan Shi-kai was thus freed from any obligation to join the fanatic movement of the Boxers. As a matter of fact, he was given credit for material assistance to the foreigners during the warfare which the allies waged in China.

With the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang Hsu, almost coincidentally, and possible each by poison at the hands of the other, the child emperor Hsun Tung came to the throne under the regency of Prince Chun. Yuan, presumably because he had gained such a control of the army, was dismissed in disgrace, although nominally on pretext of "curing a sore leg."

When the anti-Manchu rebellion broke out in October 1911, the Manchus, in despair, urged Yuan to resign. The latter replied that his leg was not yet well, but when given authority as supreme commander of all forces of the north, he accepted. He also became the first premier of the "responsible cabinet" which the regency offered the rebels as a concession of peace. But neither the rebels nor Yuan were satisfied. The abdication of the Manchus rulers was forced, and the boy emperor, at the dictation of Yuan Shi-kai authorized the premier to organize with the rebel leaders at Nanking a Republican form of government.

Sun Yat-sen, the Provisional president of the southern rebels was forced to retire and Yuan Shi-kai was elected Provisional president of the Chinese Republic at Nanking on February 15, 1912. He took the oath of office at Peking the following month.

SENTIMENT FOR ROOSEVELT GROWS DESPITE EFFORTS

(Continued from Page One)

progressive delegations are becoming very restive and anxious to promptly nominate Colonel Roosevelt and adjourn. This movement is being held in check by George W. Perkins, and other conservative leaders until every possible effort has been made to secure co-operation between the two conventions.

Progressive marching and dice clubs are arriving and Roosevelt banners are much in evidence. A tremendous ovation was given Governor Johnson of California, today when he addressed an immense meeting of progressive and republican delegates in the Florentine room made famous by the great Roosevelt meetings in 1912 none of which exceeded this in numbers of enthusiasm.

Following action was taken by the Arizona delegations republicans elected Judge Kent chairman. Committee on appointments and credentials.

Brook, organization, Overlook, ruler, Presidential resolutions, Writing here, progressives elected, Greenway, chairman, credentials, Moore, organization, Morgan; resolutions, Heard; rules, Marshall.

In view of the strenuous situation existing very little business has been done owing to active efforts of public spirited leaders in both parties.

EXPECTING INTERVENTION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LAREDO, Tex., June 6.—Circulars printed in large type calling upon Mexicans to be ready for enlistment in event of American intervention in Mexico have appeared on telegraph and telephone poles and other conspicuous places in Laredo, according to American passengers arriving here today from the interior of Mexico.

The wording of the circulars, it is said, hint at a "Japanese-Mexican alliance."

LICENSED TO WED—Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Earl G. Townsend and Jessie Irene Rice, Dr. Reginald J. Stroud of Gleason and Emma Luhrs, William A. Grace of Buffalo and Louise Alice Cross.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad. will see more customers than you can.

## RUSS CONTINUE DEVELOPING OF BIG OFFENSIVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

From the Pripiet river southward to the Rumanian frontier the Russians, according to Petrograd, are continuing to develop their offensive against the Germans. In the fighting along this front of some 250 miles, the Russians already have made prisoners of men, and captured 27 guns and more than 20 machine guns.

If this offensive which is declared to be a carefully co-ordinated movement the Russians are said to have a plentiful supply of ammunition and men, and with the roads now in good condition their maneuvers are expected to develop swiftly. The number of the Teutonic allies facing the Russians is reported to be about 600,000 men.

Since the repulse of two German infantry attacks between Fort Vaux and Damou Monday night, the fighting in the Verdun region has again developed into artillery duels with the fort Vaux-Damoulop sector the center of the greatest violence. No material gains for either side are reported.

The Austrians are still being held from further advances and with heavy losses by the Italians, according to Rome. In the Valdarsa and Pasubio sectors and on the front between the Fossina and Astico rivers, vicious Austrian attacks have been put down and the Italians have even gained some ground against the Austrians on the Western slopes of Monte Cengio.

The Turks in Asia Minor, near Bair and Erzingan, have again attempted an offensive against the Russians, but Petrograd says their efforts failed. A successful raid has been made by the Russians against the Turks in the vicinity of Khanikin, near the Persian border northeast of Bagdad.

The British Losses

BERLIN, June 6.—(Via London)—The following official statement was issued today regarding the British losses in the battle in the North sea:

"English prisoners picked up by the fifth torpedo boat flotilla, during the sea fight in the Skagerrak state that the battle cruiser Princess Royal was heavily damaged when the Queen Mary sank in the course of an encounter with a German reconnaissance group almost simultaneously with the British cruiser Birmingham."

"It also is stated that five super-dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class are reported to have participated in this part of the engagement."

"Other prisoners captured by the third torpedo flotilla stated independently of each other, in a written declaration, that they with certainty observed the sinking of the Warspite, the Princess Royal, the Turbulent, Nestor and Acosta."

Ninety miles east of the Tyne, after the battle in the Skagerrak, a German submarine observed a vessel of the Iron Duke class heavily listing with apparently much water forward setting her course toward the English channel.

Owing to her unfavorable position toward the enemy vessel and because of heavy sea the submarine was unable to fire.

"The British loss in lives in the battle is estimated at more than 7,600."

CANADIAN OFFICERS LOST

OTTAWA, Ont., June 6.—A total of 180 Canadian officers have fallen on European battlefields, according to today's lists, which are admitted to be incomplete. It is estimated that Canadian people must be prepared for a heavy toll of casualties.

News of heavy casualties has been feared for some time, in fact, ever since the Canadians three months ago were assigned to hold the tip of the Ypres salient, which is looked upon as the most hazardous point upon the British line. Projecting into the German lines, the trenches the Canadians have held for three months are exposed to enemy fire from three points. The country is so swampy that deep trenches and safe underground shelters are made impossible by water. In place of trenches, parapets must be substituted, and these form poorer protection and better targets. There have been substantial daily casualties since the Canadians took this place. It is believed the fighting qualities the Canadians have shown earned them this place of honor but of peril.

The advice indicate that General Williams was wounded and captured. The fact that the Germans report the capture of only one general has been called the fact that General Maxwell who was known to have been wounded, may have been buried beneath the debris of ruined parapets.

Brilliant Beginning

PETROGRAD, June 6.—(Via London, June 7).—The sudden blow struck by the Russians along the entire Galician frontier of 250 miles from the Pripiet to Rumania, is, in the unanimous opinion of military critics here, a brilliant beginning of the long-awaited Russian offensive.

The condition of the roads now is perfect, and with a plentiful supply of ammunition the Russian advance is expected to develop swiftly.

The movement derives significance from the fact that it is not an isolated attack against any one point of the Austrian lines, but a carefully co-ordinated movement embracing the whole front. The movement is under the able leadership of General Brusiloff, who conducted the brilliant campaign in the Carpathians in 1914, and who is generally considered to be one of the best strategists of the Russian staff.

The forces opposing the Russian advance are estimated at 600,000 men. No details of the Russian attack are yet at hand, but it was preceded as usual by a vigorous artillery bombardment, after which the Russians moved forward along the whole line, capturing first line Austrian positions.

## ENGINE JUMPS OFF TRACK SIX KILLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLTON, Utah, June 6.—Six men were killed and five others injured when part of Denver and Rio Grande passenger train No. 15, west bound left the rails and crashed into a freight train on a siding early this morning.

The injured men were not seriously hurt. No passengers suffered injuries.

The train was late and an additional locomotive was attached in an effort to gain part of the lost time.

The second locomotive jumped the track, followed by three cars, and crashed into the freight train.

BRITISH SECRETARY OF WAR GOES DOWN WITH CRUISER

(Continued from Page One)

men people took as a calamity had befallen them.

The foreign office was saddened by the loss of one of its most valued members, Hugh James O'Brien, while Sir Frederick Donaldson and Brigadier General Ellershaw of the ministry of munitions, were known to be men whom the nation could little afford to lose.

The fact that the cruiser Hampshire, with between 200 and 300 men had sunk was generally accepted simply as an unfortunate detail in these days when a thousand go under almost as an incident of warfare.

The king came from Windsor and sent for Premier Asquith when he heard the news. The war council held a long session. Naturally, speculation regarding Kitchener's successor began immediately. Among those discussed were David Lloyd George, Lord Derby and the chief of the imperial staff, Sir William Robertson. But whether a military man or a civilian will take the war office has not yet been decided.

Earl Kitchener met death at a moment which will insure his position in British history. He was almost the only member of the government who from the beginning, confidently asserted that this would be a long war—his lowest estimation was three years—and he insisted that the government should make its plans accordingly.

The organization of the enormous new British army is well under way. The general staff under General Sir William Robertson's direction, according to the general belief, has well in hand the task of working out the details which Kitchener's brain was largely instrumental in planning and launching.

There is no evidence to show whether the Hampshire was torpedoed by a submarine or struck by a mine. Many ships have been passing between Russia and Great Britain over the same route since the port of Archangel was opened.

The official news was a greater surprise than it would otherwise have been because no one knew that Earl Kitchener had left England.

A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's.

The nation was depressed and grieved at the news of Gen. Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara, but not before had it been saddened as today.

By the king's command the following order has been issued to the army:

"The King has learned with profound regret of the disaster whereby the secretary of state for war has lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia."

"Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave 45 years of distinguished service to the state, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearied energy that the country has been able

to create and place in the field the army which today are upholding the traditional glories of our empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the army as a great soldier who, under conditions of unexampled difficulty rendered supreme and devout service both to the army and the state."

"His Majesty, the king commands that the officers of the army shall wear mourning with their uniform for the period of one week. Officers are to wear the crepe on the left arm of uniform and of great coats."

Sir Henry Frederick Donaldson, among those who accompanied Lord Kitchener on the Hampshire, was technical adviser to David Lloyd George, minister of munitions. He was a past president of the institute of mechanical engineers and a member of various engineering societies.

Hugh James O'Brien was second secretary to the British embassy in Washington from 1895 to 1898. He was a native